REMARKS

Claims 1-4 and 6-35 are currently pending in the subject application and are presently under consideration.

Favorable reconsideration of the subject patent application is respectfully requested in view of the comments and amendments herein.

I. Rejection of Claims 1-35 Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Tucker *et al.* (U.S. 5,808,911). It is respectfully submitted that this rejection should be withdrawn for at least the following reasons. Tucker *et al.* does not teach each and every element of the subject invention as recited in the subject claims.

> A single prior art reference anticipates a patent claim only if it expressly or inherently describes each and every limitation set forth in the patent claim. *Trintec Industries, Inc., v. Top-U.S.A. Corp.*, 295 F.3d 1292, 63 U.S.P.Q.2D 1597 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *See Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The subject invention relates to providing secure communication from a user-level application or process that has direct access to communication hardware components. The communication is secured by validating that a queue and a communication context that are to communicate with each other are part of the same domain. If they are not part of the same domain the system can prevent communication and report an error. Employing domains to secure access to communication contexts allows for tighter control over how many and which queues are communicating with a given communication context to better manage performance and prevent one process from taking a majority of the communication context bandwidth and starving use of the communication context from other processes. In particular, independent claim 1 (and similarly claims 14, 22, 23,26 and 29) recites *communication between the first queue and the first communications context is controlled based on whether an appropriate association exists between the first queue and the first communications context, the association*

between the first queue and the first communications context being provided through a privileged operation not adjustable by the first process, ***the association between the first queue and the first communication context requires membership to a common domain.***

Tucker *et al.* does not teach or suggest the aforementioned novel aspects of applicant's invention as recited in the subject claims. The cited art is concerned with management and cleanup of object references and discloses a method for tracking and counting object references at three levels; within the object's domain (handler level), in a different domain within the same node (door level), and that exist outside the node (xdoor level). Tucker *et al.* does not provide any suggestion for employing domains to secure access to objects. On the contrary, Tucker *et al.* explicitly states on column 3, lines 5-11, "Each thread can request the execution of an object (i.e., object's method). The location of the object is transparent to the thread. *The object can reside in one of several locations. It can reside within the same domain as the requesting thread, in a different domain as the requesting thread but within the same node as the requesting thread, or in the domain of a remote node.*" The cited art clearly indicates that the thread and object do not need to reside within the same domain to communicate. Furthermore, Tucker *et al.* states at column 4, lines 1-4, "The use of a file descriptor 154 to represent a door provides a secure mechanism to control the objects that a user can invoke. A file descriptor 154 is a protected kernel state and as such cannot be forged by a user. The possession of a file descriptor 154 indicates that an application has permissible access to an object." The cited art uses file descriptors associated with the object to secure access to the object. Applications that have a reference to a file descriptor can access the object associated with the file descriptor. Tucker *et al.* discloses that the applications and references to the file descriptor do not need to reside in the same domain as the object associated with the file descriptor. Thus, Tucker *et al.* clearly does not disclose or suggest employing domains to secure communication. Therefore, Tucker *et al.* fails to teach or suggest that the association between the first queue and the first communication context requires membership to a common domain.

In view of the foregoing, applicant's representative respectfully submits that Tucker *et al* fails to teach or suggest all limitations of the subject invention as recited in independent claims 1, 14, 22, 23, 26 and 29 (and claims 2-4, 6-13, 15-21, 24, 25, 27, 28, and 30-35 that depend there from), and thus fails to anticipate the claimed invention. Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

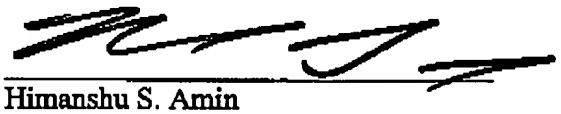
The present application is believed to be in condition for allowance in view of the above comments and amendments. A prompt action to such end is earnestly solicited.

In the event any fees are due in connection with this document, the Commissioner is authorized to charge those fees to Deposit Account No. 50-1063 [MSFTP186US].

Should the Examiner believe a telephone interview would be helpful to expedite favorable prosecution, the Examiner is invited to contact applicant's undersigned representative at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

AMIN & TUROCY, LLP



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